P 21 E Preserve

App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1929. (V. P

File No. 71-29

Serial Nos. 1 & 4

Later References

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos.

Part B for March 30

SUBJECT

Programme relating to Village panchayat works (Circular issued by the Revenue Comm.)

4 To, The Revenue Commissioner No. L 6458 of 5. 3/30.

Approves the circular with certain modifications

29/3/30.

General and Revenue Secretariat | V. P File No. 71 of 1929.

Serial No.

Letter No.C.2677/29-30 dated 27/28th January 1930 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding for approval a draft circular proposed to be issued by him in connection with ~~the working of the~~ a programme for Village Panchayet ~~Scheme~~ works

The policy of Government in regard to ~~exemption~~ execution of works by Village Panchayets is laid down in rules 37 and 38 printed at page 42 of the Village Panchayet Manual, namely,

(1) It is not necessary to incur expenditure every year,

(2) Funds should not be frittered on minor works,

and

(3) Funds should, as far as possible, be accumulated for carrying out permanent improvements.

2) The Revenue Commissioner proposes to issue a circular for the preparation of programmes of Village --- Improvement Works so that intensive work may be carried out from next year for utilising the accumulated balances at the credit of the Panchayets.

3) The circular leaves the impression that it is the controlling officers that have to ~~xxxx~~ lay down programmes without reference to the Panchayet and in order to remove ~~xx~~ misapprehensions in the matter and to make the circular consistent with the spirit of Local Self Government and the provisions of the Village Panchayet Regulation and the ~~xxxx~~ rules thereunder, the Revenue Commissioner may perhaps be requested ~~be instructed~~ to revise the

Note—Contn. Sheet

Circular

WD 066—GPB—30,000—26-7-29

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 192

Serial No.

The circular is merely an exhortation to officers and there is no harm in issuing it. But the attention of the R.C. may be drawn also to the points mentioned in the office note. para 3

Secy Revenue

Yes
CSS
18/2

DM/PP
18/2

Draft is put up for approval
SS DS
19/2/30.

DM
21/2

Yes
26/2

DM
27/2

To The Revenue Commr. No L 6456 d 3/30

Approves the circular with certain modifications

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT COUNCIL
17 FEB. 1930
No. 627

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT
22 FEB. 1930

GENERAL SECTION
13 MAR. 1930
L. S. 3/2/13 P.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

3885

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat — V. P. File No. 71 of 1929

Serial No.

circular so as to ~~lay~~ give importance to the following --- points:-

(a) The Village Panchayets should settle the programmes.

(b) The programmes should follow the decision arrived at by the Panchayets after due consideration ~~consent~~ of the notes of Inspection by Government or the advice given ~~by~~ by Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners and Officers of Public Health, ~~Heads of Departments~~ and Engineering Departments during their visits to the Villages.

(c) The Village Panchayet Inspectors should help the Panchayets in preparing the programmes and estimates for works.

(d) Works should be executed by such agency as the Village Panchayet determines in accordance with the rules or special orders.

CHIEF SECY'S OFFICE 31 JAN. 1930

31/1/30

(Ch. Secy.)

I believe Mr. R.C has actually issued the circular. Please verify

Mr
6/2

(Rev. H-S)

Submitted. It is orally ascertained and verified that the Circular has not been issued to Deputy Commissioners by me R.C.

Mr
6/2/30

(Ch. Secy.)

CHIEF SECY'S OFFICE 11 FEB. 1930

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 066—GPB—30,000—26-7-29

11/2

The Committee file has been
sent to 2nd member vide
D no 4186 on 13-3-30.
The case will be worked up and
~~submitted~~ after receipt the
file from the member

18/3/30.

yes.

Please request
the P.A to 2nd Mr
to kindly get
work done

AS
19/3

File received from
member's office
on 22/3/30.

4502

App. F. III—21

General and Revenue Secretariat | VP File No. 71 of 192.9

Serial No.

Letter no C2677/29-30 dated 12th March 30 forwarding a copy of the circular re preparation of programmes of improvement works in villages as finally issued by him.

The copy of the circular is forwarded with reference to this office letter dated 5-3-30. wherein Mr. R.S. was requested to send a copy of the circular as finally issued by him in connection with certain views expressed by Govt. therein. Submitted for kind perusal.

MB
18/3/30

(M. Singh)

DS
19/3

DILF SECRETARY.
20 MAR. 1930

GEN.
21/3/30

Note—Contn. Sheet

WD 066—GPB—80,000—26-7-29

Draft circular to Deputy Commissioners.

The Village Panchayet Scheme has now been in operation for three years and the response from the people has been encouraging. No doubt there is still considerable apathy and ignorance to be gradually overcome. The successful working of the scheme in areas where satisfactory results have already been produced will be very largely helpful both in consolidating the work and overcoming the prejudice and apathy of the rest.

The potentiality of the scheme will be evident when a collective view of the position is taken for the State as a whole. A few years back there was neither any organisation nor funds solely devoted for Rural Reconstruction work. To day there is an organisation in almost every village either by itself or as a part of a group of villages with statutory powers extending to nearly all activities in the area, a cash balance in the Government Treasuries of over 20 lakhs, an an assured annual income of about 16 lakhs and an annual contribution in the shape of labour, which ought at the lowest computation be equivalent to the amount derived by the village panchayets from the taxes assigned to or imposed by them.

That the village panchayet scheme has a very large part to play in the future development of the country, is no longer open to doubt and special

special measures have to be adopted throughout the State to enable the rural population ~~of~~ in the remotest parts of the State to obtain the full benefits of the scheme. Progress in rural reconstruction work has been remarkable in areas which have been fortunate to secure capable and selfless workers. The opportunity is very great and the success is largely dependent upon the proper working of the scheme during the next 3 or 4 years. This period therefore calls forth very careful guidance and direction, keeping always the main objective clearly in view. It is also necessary to enlist the help of every public spirited citizen and organization interested in rural welfare so that there may be a general awakening to the importance of the work and a band of workers to stimulate and assist the rural population.

The success of the scheme can only be considered as assured if it is based upon a progressive and willing co-operation of the people. This can be increasingly secured as they actually enjoy the benefits of works of utility and comfort carried out through their agency and with their funds.

But the area of operation is very wide, the number of the units very large and the conditions therein not uniform but considerably varying. Further it is not possible to arrange for effective

effective guidance and supervision for all the villages simultaneously. The majority of villages having very limited resources, special attention may, with advantage, be concentrated on the large villages at the beginning. There is also the important point to be borne in mind that one successful village will serve as a great stimulus to the other wavering villages in the neighbourhood.

It will be seen from the census reports that out of over 16,000 populated villages, only 2137 have a population of 500 and above. Selection of villages for concentrated work will have to be made out of these 2137 villages and care should be taken only to select villages where conditions are particularly favourable. About 1000 villages may be immediately found where the conditions are satisfactory. This will roughly work out as about 3 villages per hobli. This may not be a large number per hobli to start with and may easily be attended to well by a Revenue Inspector.

It is very important to note that there should be no frittering away of resources - cash or labour. All work done should, as far as possible, be of permanent benefit to the place. The work done each year, though it may be complete by itself, should form part of a comprehensive programme.

Bearing these points in view, works required to be undertaken for improving the comforts, conveniences and amenities of each such village as a whole should be first catalogued, with an approximate estimate of cost and discussed with the villagers and those most advantageous and necessary, undertaken for execution and due provision should be made for annual maintenance whenever necessary. The selection of work will necessarily be limited to the resources of the village. A five year programme may be settled and the quantum of work to be taken up each year also decided.

In executing the work, only local labour should, as far as possible, be employed, so that the scheme may be a means of providing employment for the people and the amount spent circulated in the village itself.

A fair provision should be made for demonstration work, say in cases where new seeds, or implements, crops etc., are recommended to be adopted. A successful demonstration on the field will have far greater educative value than any other method. Similarly some provision should be made for educational purposes.

As this work should be done with great care, after ascertaining the local needs in each case, the services of the village panchayet inspectors who are expected to possess necessary technical qualification may be usefully employed for the purpose. Every effort should be made to have these works settled and

(4)

and proper estimated prepared before the close of the current year and work briskly started from the commencement of the official year. The accumulated savings at the credit of several village panchayets will come in very useful in this connection and the programme for next year may be taken up to the limit of savings plus next year's income less funds required for reserve maintenance and xxxxxx other necessary charges.

In respect of villages where funds are not sufficient for any useful work, it would be a better policy to accumulate receipts than to fritter away the small resources. These villages may be given the benefit of special grants in a larger measure where the work needed is of great urgency.

If the work is steadily carried on as suggested above for five years avoiding all wastages as far as possible, it means the execution of work during that period costing over a crore throughout the State and this is certain to effect material change in rural life. As the work should be got done by the village panchayets themselves, as far as possible with local labour, it will go a long way to create a fair sense of responsibility, self reliance, hope and faith in the people. Once those feelings are created, future progress is assured. The Deputy Commissioners are therefore requested to give as much personal attention as possible to this all important work as every thing largely

largely depends upon careful direction in the early stages. It is not to be understood that by requiring some 3 village panchayets to be selected in each hobli for special attention, the others should receive no attention. The idea is that intensive work should be started immediately wherever the conditions are favourable and the village panchayets serve large masses of the population. In the case of other panchayets every effort should be made to see that they meet regularly, are trained to methods of communal work and keep their villages clean and use their resources to the best advantage.

A report may be submitted at the end of March next on the progress of work done in accordance with the above suggestions.

Revenue Commissioner.

6456

F. 6456 of 5-3-1930

VP 71-22-4

To

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,

Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. C-2677/29-30 dated 27th/28th January 1930, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a draft circular in the matter of the preparation of programmes for Village Panchayet Works, I am directed to ~~convey the approval of the Government to the~~ make but approve of your idea to issue a circular in the matter.

2. In this connection, I am to invite your attention to the fact that the Circular gives the impression that ~~may be~~ the controlling officers may lay down programmes without reference to the Panchayets ~~and that~~. It would be better if prominence is given therein to the following points:-

(a) The Village Panchayets should settle the programmes.

(b) The programmes should follow the decision arrived at by the Panchayets --- after due consideration of the ~~notes of Inspection by Government or~~ the advice, if any, given by Heads of Departments, Deputy - - Commissioners and officers of the Public Health and Engineering Departments during their visits to the Villages.

(c) The Village Panchayet Inspectors should help the Panchayets in preparing the

the programmes and estimates for works.

(d) Works should be executed by such Agency as the Village Panchayets determine in accordance with the rules or special orders.

I have etc.,

DRAFT)

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT.

K.M.R.1.
20/2.

a copy of the circular as finally issued may be sent to Government for information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Fair Copy) HS

K.M.R.2.
28/2.

No. C.412/29-30.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

Dated, Bangalore, 12th March 1930

FROM Rajakarya Pravina
P.G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

4482
15 March 1930
LSG—Br.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

VP 50-29-7.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No.C.412/29-30 dated 4th January 1930 and your D.O. letter No.L.5546/V.P. 50-29-6 da the 23rd January 1930 re amount required for meeting expenditure incurred in connection with the organisation of the Village Panchayet Court at Mysore during Dasarah 1929, I have the honour to state that it is ascertained from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District that there will be a saving of Rs.4,267/- for the current year by the abolition of posts of Village Panchayet Inspectors in that District. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar has reported that a sum of Rs.4,474/- accured as savings in his District by abolition of the posts of Village Panchayet Inspectors and that he will make use of the amount for giving grants to Village Panchayets in accordance with Government Order No.L.2924-6/V.P. 25-29-8 dated 19th October 1929. Thus only the savings effected in Chitaldrug District viz., Rs.4,267/- are available for re-appropriation.

2. It is ascertained from the District Economic Superintendent, Bangalore that amounts as noted per margin are required for meeting the pending bills of the Village Panchayet Court.

In connection with pendal erection etc.	Rs.	1,400/-.)
Bills of the Electric Department (since claimed) for supply of power to the Village Panchayet Court.	"	367-5-0)
Total...	Rs.	1767-5-0)

Thus a sum of Rs.1,800/- (in round figure) is required to settle the accounts of the Village Pancha-

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated. Bangalore,.....193....

No.

From

N. MADHAVA RAO, Esq., B. A., B. L.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

Rajakaryapravina
P.G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.C.2677/29-30 dated 27th 28th January 1930, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a draft circular in the matter of the preparation of programmes for Village Panchayet Works, I am directed to state Government approve of your idea of issuing a circular in the matter.

2. In this connection, I am to invite your attention to the fact that the Circular gives the impression that the controlling officers may lay down programmes without reference to the Panchayets. It would be better if prominence is given therein to the following points:-

(a) The Village Panchayets should settle the programmes;

(b) The programmes should follow the decision arrived at by the Panchayets after due consideration of the advice, if any, given by Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners and Officers of the Public Health and Engineering Departments durin their visits to the Villages.

(c) The Village Panchayet Inspectors should help the Panchayets in preparing the programmes and estimates for works.

(d) Works should be executed by such agency as the Village Panchayets determine in accordance with the rules or special orders.

The above views may be incorporated in the circular an

Office of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore,
Dated Bangalore, 12th March 1930.

No.C.2677/29-30.

C i r c u l a r

The Village Panchayet Scheme has now been in operation for three years and the response from the people has been encouraging. No doubt there is still considerable apathy and ignorance to be gradually overcome. The successful working of the scheme in areas where satisfactory results have already been produced, will be very largely helpful both in consolidating the work and overcoming the prejudice and apathy of the rest.

The potentiality of the scheme will be evident when a collective view of the position is taken for the State as a whole. A few years back there was neither any organisation nor funds solely devoted for Rural Reconstruction work. Today there is an organisation in almost every village either by itself or as a part of a grou of villages, with statutory powers extending to nearly all activitie in the area, a cash balance in the Government Treasuries of over 20 lakhs, and an assured annual income of about 16 lakhs and an annu contribution in the shape of labour, which ought, at the lowest computation, to be equivalent to the amount derived by the Village Panchayets from the taxes assigned to or imposed by them.

That the Village Panchayet scheme has a very large part to play in the future development of the country, is no longer open to doubt and special measures have to be adopted throughout the Stat to enable the rural population in the remotest parts of the State to obtain the full benefits of the Scheme. Progress in Rural Reconst tion work has been remarkable in areas which have been fortunate in securing capable and selfless workers. The opportunity is very great and the success is largely dependent upon the proper working of the Scheme during the next 3 or 4 years. This period therefore calls forth very careful guidance and direction, keeping always the main objective clearly in view. It is also necessary to enlist the help of every public-spirited citizen and organisation interested in rural welfare, so that there may be a general awakening to the importance of the work and a band of workers to stimulate and assi the rural population.

necessary. The selection of work will necessarily be limited to the resources of the village. A five year programme may be settled and the quantum of work to be taken up each year also decided.

While framing the programmes, the Village Panchayets should duly consider the advice, if any, given by Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the officers of the Public Health and Engineering Departments during their visits to villages.

In executing the work, only local labour should as far as possible be employed so that the scheme may be a means of providing employment for the people and the amount spent circulated in the village itself.

The Village Panchayets may also determine in accordance with rules or special orders by what agency each work included in the programme should be executed.

A fair provision should be made for demonstration work, say in cases where new seeds, or implements, crops, etc., are recommended to be adopted. A successful demonstration on the field will have far greater educative value than any other method. Similarly, some provision should be made for educational purposes.

As this work should be done with great care, after ascertaining the local needs in each case, the services of the Village Panchayet Inspectors who are expected to posaess necessary technical qualification should be made available to help the Village Panchayets in preparing the programmes and estimates for works. Every effort should be made to have these works settled and proper estimates prepared before the close of the current year and work briskly started from the commencement of the official year. The accumulated savings at the credit of several Village Panchayets will come in very useful in this connection and the programme for next year may be taken up to the limit of savings plus next year's income less funds required for reserve, maintenance and other necessary charges.

In respect of villages where funds are not sufficient for any useful work, it would be a better policy to accumulate receipts than to fritter away the small resources. These villages may be given the benefit of special grants in a larger measure where the

The success of the scheme can only be considered as assured if it is based upon a progressive and willing co-operation of the people. This can be increasingly secured as they actually enjoy the benefits of works of utility carried out through their agency and with their funds.

But the area of operation is very wide, the number of units very large and the conditions therein not uniform but considerably varying. Further, it is not possible to arrange for effective guidance and supervision for all the villages simultaneously. The majority of villages having very limited resources, special attention may, with advantage, be concentrated on the larger villages at the beginning. There is also the important point to be borne in mind that one successful village will serve as a great stimulus to the other wavering villages in the neighbourhood.

It will be seen from the Census reports that out of over 16,000 populated villages, only 2137 have a population of 500 and above. Selection of villages for concentrated work will have to be made out of these 2137 villages and care should be taken only to select villages where conditions are particularly favourable. About 1000 villages may immediately be found where the conditions ar satisfactory. This will roughly work out at about 3 villages per Hobli. This may not be a large number per Hobli to start with and may easily be attended to by a Revenue Inspector.

It is very important to note that there should be no frittering away of resources - cash or labour. All work done should as far as possible be of permanent benefit to the place. The work done each year, though it may be complete by itself, should form part of a comprehensive programme.

Bearing these points in view, the Village Panchayets should be instructed to settle programmes of works required to be undertak for improving the comforts, conveniences, resources and amenities of each such village as a whole, which should be first catalogued with an approximate estimate of cost and those most advantageous and necessary undertaken for execution in the order of urgency an due provision should be made for annual maintenance whenever nec-

No. C.2677/29-30.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

Dated, Bangalore, 12th March 1930.

FROM Rajakarya Pravina
P.G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

GEN. & REV. SECTT. 4502
17 MAR. 1930
L.S.G. BRANCH

VP 71-29-

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

SECRETARY 15 MAR 1930

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.L.6456/V.P. 71-29-4 dated 5th instant calling for a copy of the circular re preparation of programmes of improvement works in Village Panchayets as finally issued by this office, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of this office Circular No.C.2677/29-30 dated 12th March 1930 issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.

JR.

work rendered is of great urgency.

If the work is steadily carried on as suggested above for five years avoiding all wastages as far as possible, it means the execution of work during that period costing over a crore throughout the State and this is certain to effect material change in rural life. As the work should be got done by the Village Panchayets themselves as far as possible with local labour, it will go a long way to create a fair sense of responsibility, self-reliance, hope and faith in the people. Once those feelings are created, future progress is assured.

The Deputy Commissioners are therefore requested to give as much personal attention as possible to this all important work, as everything largely depends upon careful direction in the early stages.

It is not to be understood that by requiring some 3 village Panchayets to be selected in each Hobli for special attention, the others should receive no attention. The idea is that intensive work should be started immediate wherever the conditions are favourable as the Village Panchayets serve large masses of the population. In the case of other Panchayets, every effort should be made to see that they meet regularly, are trained in methods of communal work and to keep their villages clean and use their resources to the best advantage.

A report may be submitted at the end of June next on the progress of work done in accordance with the above suggestions.

(Sd). P.G. D'SOUZA.

Revenue Commissioner

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

" C o p y "

Revenue Commissioner.

BR/12.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

No. C.2677/29-30.
Encl: copy of circular

Dated, Bangalore, 27th January 1930.

Rajakaryapravina

FROM

P. G. D'SOUZA, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

GEN. & REV. SECTT. 3885 29 JAN. 1930 L. S. & BRANCH.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

CHIEF SECRETARY 28 JAN. 1930

V P 71-29-1

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a draft circular which I propose to issue in connection with the working of the Village Panchayet Scheme.

As explained in the draft circular the Village Panchayet Scheme is now passing through a very important stage. The Village Panchayets now stand in need of proper guidance and it is necessary that the programme should be (1) laid out by the directing authority in accordance with the policy of Government in the matter. Every item of important work undertaken should as far as possible not only be (2) of permanent benefit to the village, but also form part of a comprehensive scheme prepared in that connection. Otherwise (3) there would be a good deal of frittering away of energy and resources.

There is a large cash balance of 20 lakhs at the credit of the Village Panchayets collectively and this together with an annual income of 16 lakhs and promise of labour costing not less than a similar sum, will greatly help to make a proper start in the larger villages in the immediate future. This makes it essential that suitable programmes should be carefully prepared in accordance with

with the conditions of each place and the programme should be steadily worked out. Necessary general instructions are given in the draft circular so as to ensure a uniform policy throughout the State. The importance of a steady policy for the next 4 or 5 years is quite apparent. It is hoped that as result of such policy, the villages may have the benefit of works of permanent benefit costing not less than a crore.

(4) The problem is of all India importance and the work done in the Mysore State will be watched with keen interest throughout India.

I request you will kindly obtain the approval of Government for the circular.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.

K.V.